

# COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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## SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

**CONTINENTAL WAR.**—The nation, this most thinking nation, seems to be filled, and, indeed, overflowing with joy, at the accounts received from the Continent of Europe, the principal item of which is, that the Emperor of Austria has, at last, openly declared war against France.—To attempt to dash this exhilarating cup; to attempt to excite a doubt in the public mind with regard to this event; to attempt to show, that it is not likely to be productive of the overthrow of Napoleon; to make such an attempt as this, is to ensure the censure, if not the execration, of all those who love to be deceived, who hug delusion as their greatest good; and these, in my opinion, form a decided majority of the people of this kingdom.—Notwithstanding this, however, I shall freely express my thoughts upon the subject; and I think, not only that Napoleon will not be overthrown by this new coalition of old Royal-families, but that he will defeat the armies of this coalition; that he will break up the coalition; that he will return in triumph to Paris, having scattered and subdued those who have now combined against him.—I pretend not to be a prophet; I pretend to no gift of second sight; I may be deceived; and if I am, I have no objection to its being clearly ascertained and well known that I have been deceived. I will qualify my opinion upon this subject with no hypothesis, with nothing conditional. I wish it to be known, and to be remembered, that I, at this moment, when every newspaper is open-mouthed in predicting the total ruin of Buonaparté, give it as my decided opinion, that he will beat and break up the coalition now formed against him; and that, like every other coalition heretofore formed against France, this coalition will end in having augmented the power and dominions of France.—Your opinion, the reader will justly say, is worth no more than mine or that of any other man. Give us your reasons for this opinion, and then we will listen to you; that is to say, if those reasons be good.—Agreed: and

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here they are.—Who are they whom I see composing this coalition? Why, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Prussia; to whom we must add, I suppose, the Crown Prince of Sweden.—The three former I have seen leagued together against Napoleon before, and I have seen him defeat them all three. As to Sweden, her army being commanded by a *Frenchman*, and a Frenchman, too, promoted by Napoleon himself, she, indeed, may be looked upon as something formidable; but still the force she brings is not very considerable, and her interests are openly at war with those of some of her Allies.—I can see, for my part, no cause whatever for any alteration to have taken place in the disposition or spirit of the people of any part of Germany since the last campaign; and we know very well, that during that campaign, the armies of France met with no obstacle whatever from the population of the countries through which they passed. In the battles which have been fought during this campaign, the French have been victorious; and I have never been able to discover any source whatever whence is to come the means of changing their fortune.—It is fresh in the recollection of every one, that the army of Napoleon was represented as being wholly annihilated. We know that the Russians and Prussians had many months to prepare for the reception of the enemy; and we also know, that with all their preparations, they were compelled to flee before that enemy, the moment he made his appearance in the field.—Upon what ground, then, is it, that I am to believe that this enemy is to be beaten when he renews the combat?—The power of Austria is very considerable; but Austria has territories to defend. The armies of Naples and of Upper Italy are in motion, and Austria will doubtless be pressed on that side, while she is sallying out on the other. To see Vienna once more in the hands of the French, would be much less surprising than to see a French army defeated by a German one.—When Murat and the Viceroy set off from the army of the North



on their return to Italy, our sagacious politicians told us, that they had incurred the displeasure of Buonaparté, and that it was likely that they would turn against him.

—We now find, that there was a reason for their departure. There can be little doubt that Napoleon suspected many months ago that things would take this turn, and there can be as little doubt of his being fully prepared for it. In the race of foresight and preparation, I will not believe that he has been out-run by any of the Powers leagued against him. I dare say, that he knew the part that Austria intended to act within a few hours of the time of its being known to the Emperor of Austria himself. To take him by surprise is no easy matter; and particularly when he has to deal with such enemies as those who are now opposed to him.—Besides, what security have we that the coalesced Powers will remain firm to their declarations and to their bargains with one another? It is not many months since we saw two out of three of these Powers actually fighting on the side of Napoleon against the third. They were sincere in their junction with him, or they were not; if the former, why should they not join him again? If the latter, upon what ground are we to place reliance on any of their engagements?—The Governments of Austria and Prussia are now represented by us as being very wise and very virtuous; they being now fighting on our side, it would not be safe, perhaps, to call either their wisdom or their virtue in question; but if they be wise and virtuous now; if they be now guided by sound principles of morality and of policy, why are we to suppose that they were not guided by the same principles a year ago, when they were the allies instead of the enemies of Buonaparté?—In short, what confidence is to be placed in a coalition thus composed?

—Such a coalition must, from the nature of its materials, be a rope of sand. As long as success is on its side, it may hold together; but the moment that any serious reverse takes place, it must, from the nature of things, fall to pieces.—The genius is all on the side of Buonaparté. The skill in making war it is that in general ensures victory; and amongst all the Powers opposed to him, there is not one who can boast of a man who has shewn any skill in making war.—If we wanted any proof of this; if we wanted any proof of the deep sense which those Powers have of their deficiency in this respect, it would be found in the appoint-

ment of His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden to be Generalissimo of the armies of the Allies. This appointment fully bespeaks the fears as well as the state of humiliation of the old Powers of Europe. What! a man, who was only a few years ago a private soldier in the armies of France, made commander-in-chief of this famous alliance, which is to upset the power of Napoleon! This is the man, is it; this soldier of the revolution of France; this is the man; It is a *Frenchman*, who alone can be picked out as fit to oppose Buonaparté in the field; it is a revolutionary Frenchman, to whom the *deliverance of Europe* is at last committed! Is it possible, that the old families, and that the anti-jacobins can hold up their heads, while this fact is proclaimed to the world? Aye, and not only hold up their heads, but have the scandalous meanness to communicate the fact themselves, and with exultation too; and while they thus glory in their shame, to pretend that Buonaparté is about to fall under the effects of the spirit of such degraded opponents!—There is an article from Berlin dated on the twenty-seventh of July, and published by our newspapers with great exultation, which article, if they had any sense of shame left in them must mortify them to death. It gives an account of Bernadotte's arrival at Berlin, and of the reception he there met with.—“The Prince Royal of Sweden arrived at this capital on the 24th instant, and alighted at the Royal Palace, where the Princes and Generals were in waiting to receive him. On the next day His Royal Highness paid a visit to the Prince and Princesses of the Royal Family, and afterwards dined with Prince William of Prussia, brother to His Majesty. In the evening he appeared at the theatre, where the public received him with the greatest demonstrations of joy. Yesterday His Highness, accompanied by the two Princes, Henry and William, and by a numerous suite of Swedish, Russian, English, and Prussian Generals, held a review on the troops, and caused them to perform several evolutions, at which he expressed his perfect satisfaction to the Commanders. He afterwards returned to the Palace, where he gave a dinner of 60 covers, to which all the Generals were invited.”—So, here we see him in a Palace giving a grand dinner; dining with the Princes of the blood; reviewing the troops; having Princes and Generals, Russian, Prussian, and English



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in his suite! Here then we have found, at last, the deliverer of Europe, in the person of a *Frenchman*, who had been promoted by Buonaparté himself, and who made a conspicuous figure in the French revolution. That very revolution, to destroy the principles of which we commenced and carried on a long and bloody war.—His Royal Highness has, it seems, issued a proclamation addressed to the soldiers of the combined army, in his quality of Generalissimo. We will first insert this proclamation, and then make a few observations upon it; for, really, the sight of such a thing is well calculated to astonish us, to say nothing of its contents.

PROCLAMATION.

"Soldiers!—Called by the confidence of my King, and of the Sovereigns his Allies, to lead you in the career which is about to open, I rely for the success of our arms on the Divine protection, the justice of our cause, and on your valour and perseverance.—Had it not been for the extraordinary concurrence of events which have given to the last twelve years a dreadful celebrity, you would not have been assembled on the soil of Germany; but your Sovereigns have felt that Europe is a great family, and that none of the States of which it is composed can remain indifferent to the evils imposed upon any one of its members by a conquering Power. They are also convinced, that when such a Power threatens to attack and subjugate every other, there ought to exist only one will among those nations that are determined to escape from shame and slavery.—From that moment you were called from the banks of the Wolga and the Don, from the shores of Britain, and the mountains of the North, to unite with the German warriors who defend the cause of Europe.—This, then, is the moment when rivalry, national prejudices, and antipathies, ought to disappear before the grand object of the independence of nations.—The Emperor Napoleon cannot live in peace with Europe, unless Europe be his slave. His presumption carried 400,000 brave men 700 miles from their country; misfortunes, against which he did not deign to provide, fell upon their heads, and 300,000 Frenchmen perished on the territory of a great Empire, the Sovereign of which had made every effort to preserve peace with France.—It was to be expected that this terrible disaster,

"the effect of Divine vengeance, would have inclined the Emperor of France to a less murderous system; and that, instructed, at last, by the example of the North and of Spain, he would have renounced the idea of subjugating the Continent, and have consented to let the world be at peace; but this hope has been disappointed; and that peace which all Governments desire, and which every Government has proposed, has been rejected by the Emperor Napoleon.—Soldiers! It is to arms, then, we must have recourse to conquer repose and independence. The same sentiment which guided the French in 1792, and which prompted them to assemble, and to combat the armies which entered their territory, ought now to animate your valour against those who, after having invaded the land which gave you birth, still hold in chains your brethren, your wives, and your children.—Soldiers! What a noble prospect is opened to you! The liberty of Europe, the re-establishment of its equilibrium, the end of that convulsive state which has had twenty years' duration; finally, the peace of the world, will be the result of your efforts. Render yourselves worthy, by your union, your discipline, and your courage, of the high destiny which awaits you.

"CHARLES JEAN.

"From my Head-quarters at Oranienburg,  
 "August 15, 1813."

Upon reading this proclamation one seems in doubt whether one is dreaming or actually awake!—His Royal Highness Bernadotte talks about the divine protection and the divine vengeance in the usual style. There is nothing new here; but really when he is talking about the rights of Sovereigns, the rights of States, the love of Peace, and the horror of shedding blood, he does make one stare! He arraigns his people in the style of ANACHARSIS CLOOTES, the orator of the human race; and really His Royal Highness seems to have collected his followers from no small part of the habitable globe. He says, that they are come from the banks of the Wolga and Don, from the shores of Britain, and the mountains of the North; and I believe it would puzzle His Royal Highness very much to tell whence the far greater part of them really have come. But the interesting fact is, that we here, at the end of a twenty years' bloody war against the revolution of France, see a French revolutionary soldier selected as the deliverer of



Europe from the power of his countrymen; and as if this were not enough, as if the cup of our humiliation were not yet full; as if the thing were to be made too flagrant to escape the eye of even the most undiscerning person in the world, His Royal Highness takes occasion in this very proclamation, to put upon record his opinion of the guilt of those Powers who invaded France in the year 1792! He tells his army, "that the same sentiment which guided the French in 1792, ought to animate the Allies." So that, here in the states of Prussia, is he addressing Prussian soldiers amongst others, and telling them that they ought to be animated with the same sentiment as that which opposed resistance to their own king at the beginning of the war. In short, he here justifies the French revolution; he here censures the coalition against France in 1792; and he does this in an address to Soldiers put under his command by Russia, Prussia, and England! This is the deliverer of Europe; this revolutionary Frenchman; this man, who, a few years ago, was a private soldier in the armies of France!—The old Powers of Europe have heretofore experienced great humiliation; but never until now, that I know of, has humiliation like this been heard of in the world.—How many volumes were written in England in reprobation of the French revolution! How many scores, how many hundreds, how many thousands of long-winded bombastical speeches, disgusting, ranting, lying speeches, were made against the revolutionists of France! The whole English nation, with very few exceptions, set upon the French people like a mob. And now, behold, here is a revolutionary Frenchman, chosen to be the Generalissimo of the allied armies, and who, in his proclamation to his soldiers, takes occasion to reprobate by implication, the conduct of those very kings, whose soldiers he is appointed to command!—But, to take another view of the matter, was there nobody but a *Frenchman*; nobody but an old French soldier, thought capable of the task of delivering Europe? Could not Germany, could not Russia, alas! could not England furnish a deliverer? There was the Duke of Cumberland, for instance; he was upon the spot, I believe. Why could he not have been chosen as the deliverer of Europe? If it was supposed that he had not had sufficient experience in war, there was his brother the Duke of York, our Commander-

in-Chief, who has had a great deal of experience, and whose talents were not given him merely for the purpose of forming regiments here at home, which would be making him little better than a driller of soldiers. I ask again, why the Duke of York was not selected in preference to Bernadotte, who, though we now know him to be a most excellent man, and to be Prince Royal of Sweden, and the real legitimate heir to the crown of that country, is, nevertheless, a **FRENCHMAN**; a real, sterling, born and bred Frenchman?—I do not like him the worse on that account, for my part; I like him a great deal better than I should if he was a Russian or a German; but what will those say to his appointment, who are everlastingly railing against Frenchmen? These are the persons who ought to hang their heads, or to give us some satisfactory reason, why all the old Powers put together could not produce a man so fit for this post as this old soldier of the French revolution.—What! has all the high blood ceased to flow? All the high blood! Is there none of the blood left in the veins of any of these numerous and powerful nations, now leagued against Buonaparté? What would Burke say of this, if he were now alive? If he were raised from the dead, would not shame, at the hearing of this news, and the reading of this proclamation, hurry him back into the grave, with all his essays against the French in his wallet?—I should like to hear the sentiments of John Bowles upon this subject. I should like to hear what John has to say upon the propriety of vesting Bernadotte with this command. At different epochs different deliverers have appeared in John's works. At one time there was the Duke of Brunswick, at another Marshal Clairfayt, at another General Wurmsur, at another the Arch-Duke Charles, at another the Duke of York, at another General Mack, and God knows how many dozens more; and now, after all, after the endeavours of all the royal and noble generals in Europe, out comes a Frenchman, a French revolutionary soldier, as the chosen instrument for performing the mighty work!—This work is not easy for any man to perform. I do not think that the Prince Royal will perform it; but, if he can, and with such a Noah's ark of an army, I shall allow him to be a most wonderful man, and shall always recollect that he is a **FRENCHMAN**.



TRINITY AND TITHES.—I insert below two Letters upon these subjects, to which I request the attention of my readers. I have nothing to add upon these subjects myself at present; but, when R. F. comes to the point upon the subject of Tithes (with regard to which, by the by, he seems to hang fire), I am his man. His definition of *right* may be very good, but, it may not be amiss to remind him that the words by which he has defined it, will also require a clear definition before he advances into his subject.

WM. COBBETT.

Bolton, 2d September, 1813.

### TRINITY.

SIR,—Notwithstanding I cannot altogether agree with you in opinion on the late Trinity Bill, I am much pleased with the manner in which you discuss the subject; and although you may be accused of “*selfishness*” on the one hand, and of imitating the “*ranting, roaring, bellowing Methodist*” on the other, it cannot fail to induce those liberal and extended views, which it is equally the duty of a public writer to promote, and the interest of a community to regard. Perhaps some of your readers, who, not having directed much of their attention to the influence of religion on the polity of states, and the general concerns of life, may suppose the discussion useless or uninteresting; but those who, on the contrary, have marked through ancient and modern history, that empires and families, the monarch and the peasant, have been alike affected by its dictates in almost every nation,—every age will hail even the faint glimmerings of that period, however distant, when the opposing dogmas of a subtle or deluded imagination shall cease to sow the seeds of discord—shall cease to deluge the world with human blood, and the amiable union of reason, science, and fair truth, reverse the declaration, “*I came not to send peace on the earth, but a sword.*”—Whether Mr. Smith were, or were not, actuated by laudable motives, or whether he has, or has not, accomplished a real good by the repeal of the penal statute affecting anti-trinitarians, I am not now about to inquire; my object in the present epistle being to direct your attention, and through your Register, the attention of the public, principally, to what I conceive, a *partial* operation of the laws against those who

have the hardihood and wickedness to deny any part of *Divine Revelation*. The pilorying and incarceration of Mr. Eaton, and the passing by unpunished any one who has the temerity to assert that the Bible contains “*forgeries and lies*,” or that it only contains “*some divine truths*,” appears to me not dealing out justice with an equal hand. Indeed, I have read in some very modern publications such wholesale abuse of the sacred Scriptures, that, the diction excepted, I will venture to say, was never exceeded by that infidel wretch Thomas Paine. The writers of these works, as well as the whole tribe of *Unitarians* and *Free Thinking Christians*, I know not for what reason, and by what means, have escaped prosecution, fine, and imprisonment. Surely it does strike an ordinary mind, that the operation of the existing laws on this head, has been either too lenient in the one case, or too oppressive in the other—in cases too, where the crime as to moral turpitude appears to be exactly alike. It would, I think, be well if some “*Honorable Member*” in the “*Honorable House*” would endeavour to bring in a Bill, defining as accurately as possible, to what extent an unbeliever may go in his avowed disbelief of the religion of the Bible; and whether, if couched in plain unvarnished language, or in the style of embellished erudition, it makes any, and what shades of difference in the crime. To say, for instance, bluntly, that St. Matthew, or the writer of that part of his Gospel, told a *lie*, where it is said, that Jesus was begotten by the *Holy Ghost*, and born of a *Virgin*; or to say, that the author merely committed a *mistake* in communicating an *unauthenticated tradition* to the religious world. A statute of the nature I am recommending, might mark almost the precise boundaries, in which infidelity may broach its pernicious principles. Its commanding and determining voice should say, “*Hitherto shalt thou go, and no further*,” and, or at thy peril to exceed, “*here shall thy proud waves be stayed.*” Paine, in his “*Age of Reason*,” (oh! do not be horror-struck, Mr. Cobbett, because I have read Paine; I am not going to defile the pages of your orthodox journal, or subject you to a prosecution by citing any of his vulgar abuse of the sacred pages, but) Paine, if I recollect right, in his attempt to overthrow the Scriptures, employs all the coarsest epithets his vocabulary furnished him with, to render the writers and writings of the sacred books contempti-



ble and ridiculous; that it did not succeed, we are indebted to the proscribing hand of the *law*, for as to the antidote of "R. Watson, D. D. F. R. S. Lord Bishop of Landaff, and Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge," that was, of course, superseded by the proscription of the baneful work itself. To have given the "apology" of the *Right Reverend Father in God*, that chance of success, which it was, no doubt, calculated to obtain, "The Age of Reason" should, I think, have been permitted *free* circulation; for, although the worthy prelate has quoted many passages from the latter work, it is well known, that however honest the author might be in his quotations from the writings of another, without a reference to the context of those passages, it is not always easy to enter into the real meaning of the author quoted: and it would seem rather unfair not to allow him to speak for himself, or not permit him to explain himself more fully than a few isolated passages, selected too by an avowed adversary, and placed in the most disadvantageous point of view, admit. It is not, as you will perceive, my intention to defend the cause of Paine against the Bishop, but on reading the latter, I could not avoid being particularly struck with the apparent evasion with which he meets the arguments of his antagonist, on the subject of the miraculous conception, and I introduce it here the more readily, as much has been said during this discussion on that inexplicable subject; and I take this opportunity to concede to you, having omitted it in my last, that the *incarnation* and the *resurrection* are equally credible, as it respects their probability connected with the Divine Power, although, upon inquiry, it might turn out that the external evidence of the truth of the one, may not be so fully established as the other. The Bishop says, addressing himself to Paine, "you explain at some length your notion of the misapplication made by Saint Matthew of the prophecy in Isaiah, 'Behold a Virgin shall conceive and bear a Son?' That passage has been handled largely and minutely by almost every commentator, and it is too important to be handled superficially by any one. I am not on the present occasion concerned to explain it." After which he immediately states that the professed object of Paine, was not, to invalidate the truth of the fulfilment of the prophecy in this particular, but to prove that Isaiah was "a lying prophet, and an

"impostor;" whereas, Paine expressly declares that he means only to shew that the passage is misapplied by making it refer to Christ and his mother. Indeed, the learned prelate acknowledges as above that Paine had *explained at some length*, his notion of the *misapplication* of the passage. I therefore think, that, instead of evading that point, and endeavouring to prove the fulfilment of the prophecy politically considered, namely, that Ahag was not *completely* destroyed by Rezin and Pekah, it would have been doing the cause of Christianity a service, had the Bishop disproved the arguments of the objector, respecting the application of the passage in question. This, Sir, shews that the best friends of religion, either through weakness or pride, injure the cause they take upon themselves to espouse. Could the readers of the "Apology," turn to the objection of the Infidel, and the biblical statement of the subject, they would be better qualified to judge of its merits than by reading the Bishop's pamphlet. I have often thought, that it would be a very desirable thing to republish both works together in one volume, *antithetically* arranged; by which the world would be enabled to compare the contending opinions of the two parties and judge of their respective merits. Perhaps, however, to republish the denounced work in any shape, would subject the compiler to a prosecution *ex officio*; but I would thank you, Mr. Cobbett, for your opinion on the subject, as having some leisure and inclination, I would readily engage in the proposed undertaking. But there are other impugnors of revelation, who with classic elegance, and gentlemanly politeness, attack the scriptures, or deny their divine origin, and endeavour to invalidate their authenticity. Not to mention the *Humes*, and *Gibbons*, and *Tindalls* of the last century, we have those in our own times, who with no uncommon share of learning and philosophy, have denied revelation, and reviled its authors. To cite passages from these works would render this article too prolix for insertion in your Register; but I cannot refrain from quoting one from a modern work, entitled "Materials for Thinking," by W. Burdon, because of the subject with which that passage is connected, as it shews to what extent infidelity has been, and may be in some cases carried with impunity. Nay, I know of a more recent instance of escape from prosecution, in a case of writing and publishing a pamphlet on "The Necessity of Atheism." True,





the author being a student at the university of Oxford, did not avow his name; but the printer, whose name and address were regularly appended, might have been compelled to have given up the author, and both should according to law have been punished. The writer, however, in the fervour of his zeal to make proselytes to his Atheistic creed, acted with such unguarded indiscretion as to be at length discovered by his tutor, and by the proper assembly, convened for that purpose, was examined, found guilty of the fact, and expelled the university with another student, his associate and partner in the impious work. But to return to the Gentleman, who has supplied this "most thinking people," with some "materials" for thought; he says, on the above subject, that "The direct proof of a future state, can only be derived from the word of God, or a divine revelation; but we have no revelation which does not contradict both the evidence of our senses and our own experience.—We neither know, nor can know, the intentions of the Supreme Being, because we are ignorant of his nature, and without he is a man like ourselves, which the ignorant generally conceive him, there can be no such thing as a revelation of his will; for we have not faculties to comprehend a divine intelligence: a revelation from a being whose nature we are unacquainted with, is a contradiction in terms. Every religion has its bible, and all are equally contrary to reason, and equally indebted to credulity.—Religion has done more harm than good to mankind, because it has been the subject of contention, rather than the parent of peace." I could cite numerous other passages of a like tendency, but for the above reason must desist. But why, I would ask, is it, that such writers escape the punishment inflicted on another for the like offence? Is it, not on account of their having promulgated the same sentiments, but because they have conveyed those sentiments in a language more refined? I can scarcely suppose such to be the fact, as the practical illustration of such a distinction in the administration of justice would be a dereliction of those first principles which form the basis of all law. But as I cannot bring my mind to admit the truth of the supposition, I hope this letter may lead to something that shall either justify the apparent legal severity and indifference in this respect, or remedy the defect complained of by

GULIELMUS.

Oxford, 25th August, 1813.

## TITHES.

SIR,—In your Register of the 14th inst. you have done me the honour of inserting a letter which I addressed to you, and which contains some remarks occasioned by the discussion of the merits of Mr. Smith's Bill. I thank you for the insertion; it was candid on your part certainly, as my remarks might have an appearance of personality, which would have warranted its exclusion from your Register. You have again honoured my letter on the 21st inst., where it appears you think I have improperly accused you of abusing the Methodists; I am most willing the public should judge between us, whether I have been wrong or not in applying the term abuse to the strong language made use of by you when you spoke of that sect. In your Register of the 21st, you state "the religion of the Methodist as being too despicable to be called by name, and themselves lower in the scale of animal life than any people you ever saw." I really should not be much surprised if the public were to run into the same mistake with myself in thinking such language abuse. It sounds so like it, that notwithstanding your correction, I don't know by what other name to call it.—Allow me, however, to rebut one charge you have brought against the Methodists, which certainly cannot belong to them:—"Their insolence and the cool manner in which they consign over the rest of the world to eternal flames, are sufficient to draw down on them the scorn of every man of a just way of thinking." If, Sir, you and I were to accompany each other to one of these Methodist's chapels, where the person might mistake me for a heretic, and you for a scoffing, sneering infidel, his whole soul would be roused, and we should not sit there long before he would endeavour to convince us of our danger, and alarm us by his red hot peals of eternal damnation, and the horrors of everlasting torments; and why is this to be treated as absurd? he believes what he asserts, and his honest endeavours "to pluck us as brands from the burning" (though we might pity his mistakes) should command our respect for his sincere endeavours to effect our salvation.—The cool sort of damnation which is to excite so much contempt belongs not to them, but may rather be found in a certain church, where the priest is ordered to say or sing about fourteen times in the year that "he who believes not in this creed shall everlastingly perish." Here is something like "the



"cool manner of consigning over the rest of the world to eternal flames," which you have ascribed as peculiar to the Methodists, and which "excites the contempt and scorn of every person of a just way of thinking;" and if from the manner in which this is usually said or sung, the suspicion which has existed in the minds of many, that the largest part of those who thus say or sing these anathemas do not believe them, the scorn and contempt you have placed at the door of the Methodists will be justly transferred elsewhere. Allow me also to remark, that the doctrines preached by the Methodists of various descriptions, and so much derided in your Political Register, are not very wide of those contained in the articles of the Established Church.—It cannot be unknown to Mr. Cobbett, that the Church of England is divided into two great parties, the one considering the Articles of their Church purely Calvinistic, the other Arminian; and that the Methodists are also divided principally into the like parties; the first, commonly called Whitfieldites, the latter Wesleians, neither of them having any great dislike to episcopacy, or communion with the original mother church; but dissent from her, that their doctrines may be preached with greater freedom to the lower classes of the people than the laws of the church will allow. I mention this to point out to Mr. Cobbett, that all the reviling, or that sort of language which I took for abuse of the Methodists, recoils on the Church (whose doctrines they profess to teach) with redoubled force. If, therefore, Mr. C. pours forth his batteries of ridicule, and sports his wit on the doctrines of Methodism, the people will not be long in discovering, that those doctrines and the Articles of the Church are the self-same thing; but the difference is in the preachers, the one preaching all their doctrines with a force and vehemence which will not admit of a doubt of their sincerity; and the other, with a coldness and indifference that awakens a suspicion that they say or sing damnation for the sake of the living they get by so doing. If Mr. C. does not wish to bring ruin on his own dearly beloved Church, it would be more prudent in him not to court such comparisons. Neither can Mr. C.'s conclusion be admitted, that Methodism in the main, destroys the morals of the people; that some and far too much indiscreet zeal has been exhibited by them, and had this tendency on individuals can not be denied. Yet must it be acknowledged,

and it has happened within the compass of my observation, that many a wretched drunkard who has wallowed his Sundays in an alehouse, has become sober in his manners from the efforts of Methodism; and many persons have I known, who could not utter a sentence without a volley of the coarsest oaths, become discreet and decent in their language, fearing any longer to profane the name of the Most High.—The remaining remarks in the Register of the 21st, chiefly relate to Tranquillus, in whose controversy I have taken no share; but have no reason to doubt, that if he judged it expedient, he would reply to Mr. C.'s queries. If I was to suggest a reason why dissenters should not pay to the support of an establishment, it should be one which Mr. C. could not disapprove. It would be a quotation from the much admired Register of September last, where, after an annunciation,—"There are no Tithes in France," it is added,— "Those who wish to have a priest pay a priest, and the bishops have a moderate salary from the government. Every one is free to follow that mode of worship he likes best.—There are no religious tests in France. The Code Napoleon knows nothing at all of religious distinctions."—By the manner and connexion in which this paragraph stands, no one can mistake the intention or meaning to be plainly this: that not a single individual ought to be forced to contribute to a National Establishment who disapproves of such establishment; and it follows of course, that the dissenters ought not in justice to pay by Tithes or any other means, to the support of a religion whose doctrines and discipline they disapprove.—I did certainly think in the Register of June the 5th, that you, Sir, had, from your mode of expressing yourself, become the apologist for that which you had previously denounced as a curse; and as I esteem consistency of character in an author of celebrity, one of his brightest ornaments, I felt all the regret I have expressed, on discovering what I considered inconsistent and versatile. I am glad, however, if in this instance, I have been mistaken; and shall rejoice, if, instead of an opponent in Mr. Cobbett, I have found an ally, whose emphatic language and cogent reasoning will again teach "the most thinking people of England that Tithes are a curse;" and whose talents will be employed in devising the most peaceable and just way of getting rid of them.—



Leaving the Methodists, Tranquillus, and the Consistency of Authors, I proceed to perform my promise, and attempt to prove that no man or set of men can have a right to enter the corn-fields, flock and poultry-yards of their neighbours, for the purpose of taking the tenth thereof.

The first inquiry proper to be made is the meaning of the word Right, as upon the understanding of that term will depend the establishing of my position or not. The true meaning of the word Right, I find, on consulting the most approved authorities, to be *just claim*; and the question to be examined is, whether the Clergy or lay impropiators have a just claim to the tithe or not.—The arguments which have been advanced in defence of the tithe system, may be arranged under a few particulars, the examination of which will greatly facilitate our inquiries.—1st. *Divine Right*—*Charitable Contributions*, and Appropriations arising from the Gifts of those who possessed Estates—The Decrees of Councils and Popes—The Grant of Kings and Princes—and, lastly, the Law of the Land.—This examination must, however, be the subject of another Letter, if you should honour me again with a place in your Register for the insertion of these remarks.—I remain,

Yours respectfully,  
R. F.

Marden, Aug. 27, 1813.

#### OFFICIAL PAPERS.

##### SWEDISH REPLY

To an Article in the *Moniteur* of June 21, 1813.

(Continued from page 288.)

*Swedish Reply.*—It is notorious that M. de Kaas feigned being ill at Altona to wait for a reply to the proposals he had made the Generals of the Allies, and that the same pretext kept him at Harburg; but having heard of the battle of Bautzen, he forgot that he had promised to wait for a reply, and set off for Napoleon's head-quarters.

*Moniteur.*—However, on the 31st of May, an English fleet appeared before Copenhagen; one of the ships of war anchored before the town, and Mr. Thornton presented himself. He stated, that the Allies were going to commence hostilities, if, within forty-eight hours, Denmark did not

sign a treaty, the principal conditions of which were, to cede Norway to Sweden, to immediately give up, *en depot*, the province of Drontheim, and to furnish 25,000 men to act with the Allies against France, and conquer the indemnities which were to be the portion of Denmark."

*Swedish Reply.*—There was no question of hostilities. Denmark was desired to reply in 48 hours, and so far from being menaced with an attack, an armistice was offered by General Hope, Mr. Thornton, the Russian Minister, and the Chancellor of Sweden. Rest is the first want of Europe; but this good cannot be obtained but by a peace founded upon those principles of eternal justice, which are the sole guarantees of the duration of governments and the happiness of the human race. It was to obtain this great end that it was declared to Denmark, if she would co-operate in it, her differences with Sweden should be adjourned till the general peace.

*Moniteur.*—"He at the same time declared, that the overtures made to M. de Kaas, on his journey to Altona, were disavowed, and could only be considered as military suggestions."

*Swedish Reply.*—No overture was made to M. de Kaas; we repeat that it was he who made overtures to the Generals of the Allies.

*Moniteur.*—"The integrity of Denmark is guaranteed by France."

*Swedish Reply.*—The States of Charles V. were guaranteed by the French Government, and the French Government invaded Spain. The French Government guaranteed Pomerania in 1809, and it invaded it in January 1812, in the midst of peace. Russia, England, and Prussia have given their consent to the uniting of Norway to Sweden. War will add the right of conquest. This right which the French Government has put so forward, will be more justly exercised, for Denmark putting in motion all her means to aid in enslaving the Continent, deserves to be abandoned by the great European family.

Germany will be free, and we may hope that in 1814 she will obey none but the German laws; but if the burst of patriotism, manifested on all sides, does not accomplish what independent nations expect from it, Norway at least united to Sweden, and free as Sweden, shall enjoy the benefits of which no continental event can deprive the North.—In fine, it is not by calling names that nations prove they are in the right.



## FRENCH PAPERS.

## ARMIES OF SPAIN.

*Letter from General Rey, commanding at St. Sebastian, to his Excellency the Duke of Feltre, Minister at War, dated the 26th July, 1813.*

" Monseigneur,—An Officer, bearing a flag of truce, presented himself this afternoon, to request information respecting several missing Officers. He appeared very uneasy respecting the fate of the Colonel of the Royal regiment, who was killed upon the breach. It is certain, that in the assault the English lost a Colonel, four Lieutenant-Colonels or Majors, and 42 Officers; that the number of sub-officers and soldiers is about 1,000 killed, wounded, or prisoners, all English, and near 300 Portuguese. The English speak of their Allies with contempt. This Officer confirmed what their prisoners had before said, that their eight best companies of grenadiers were totally destroyed on the day the assault took place. In the morning the enemy embarked 36 boats of wounded; he fired during the day a great number of shells; he only directed some howitzers against the houses set on fire, which made me presume he had commenced embarking his troops. The Officer bearing the flag of truce thanked us in the name of his General, for the care which he had seen us take of his wounded.—Half of the town is completely destroyed by fire, the greater part of the remaining houses are extremely damaged; we have not yet succeeded in extinguishing the fire; should the wind increase, the remainder of the town would be lost. The quantity of ammunition which the English, with their 45 pieces of artillery, constantly in action, consumed, is astonishing: the proximity of the sea and fleet could alone have supplied this consumption.—I continue to cause the streets of the town to be barricaded by traverses, which I reckon upon defending foot by foot; if at any time I should be obliged to quit my first line, your Excellency may rely that the garrison of St. Sebastian will do its duty, and continue to give proofs of its devotion for our august Emperor. I pray, &c.

" (Signed) REY.

" P. S. I forgot to mention to your Excellency respecting the ladders with which the enemy's troops were furnished on their assault on the covered way; we are in possession of them."

*From the Same to the Same, dated July 27.*

" Monseigneur,—This morning, at four

o'clock, visiting the advanced posts on the left with Colonel Sousson, who commands them, I perceived that several boats were leaving the sand batteries to join those cruising, and I was immediately convinced that the batteries which had been battering in breach had been disarmed. I went to the land advanced posts, where the enemy had discontinued his works. The enemy no longer fired. I immediately decided upon reconnoitring his trenches, and, by a brisk movement, make him deploy, and inform myself of what he was doing. I therefore gave orders to two companies of the mountain chasseurs of the 3d battalion, to the voltigeurs of the 62d regiment, and to the sappers who were in the works, to rapidly advance to the trenches, and destroy or take all they encountered; the artillery at the same time received orders to protect the retreat of these detachments, and play upon whatever the enemy should send to succour the trenches. Thus, as I expected, the enemy did not expect to be attacked at this hour; the trenches were surprised, and all who were in them destroyed. The column which took the direction of the suburb of St. Catherine, advanced to the burned bridge, and the 2d to the burned houses in St. Martin. The result of this operation, which was conducted by the Chef de Battalion Blanchard with understanding and distinction, was complete. We took 381 English and Portuguese prisoners, of whom nine are officers; 140 English, who attempted to pass the river, were drowned; the artillery had a great effect; the enemy in less than an hour lost more than 1,200 men, that is to say, almost all that was in the trenches.—This affair does much honour to the garrison. The troops acted with the greatest vigour. The mountain chasseurs, the 62d, and the sappers, merit the highest praise. Lieutenant Dugar, of the mountain chasseurs, particularly distinguished himself by first entering the trenches; he was wounded. The enemy only fired with five pieces of artillery; one from Mount Julien, one from the old breaching battery, one at St. Bartholomew, and two in advance of St. Bartholomew. We have filled his trenches. The enemy has begun re-embarking to raise the siege. This town merits a better fate. The wind having increased, we are using our endeavours to diminish its effect, and stop the fire. I pray, &c.

" (Signed) REY."

*Paris, Aug. 25.—We have received in*



telligence from the Emperor, dated the 21st of August. His Majesty had left Goerlitz, and continued to enjoy the best health.

*Wurtzburg, August 20.*—Count Briol Schauenstein, Austrian Minister to our Court, set out on the 18th to return to Austria.

*Frankfort, Aug. 21.*—Baron de Hegel, Envoy from Austria to the Grand Duke of Frankfort, left this some days ago on his return to Vienna.

*Frontiers of Saxony, Aug. 16.*—A part of the troops who composed the camps established in the neighbourhood of Dresden, has left that town to proceed to the frontiers of Bohemia. The remainder is waiting orders to march.—General Count Durosnel, Governor of Dresden, has a numerous garrison under his orders. The magazines established in that town are abundantly supplied with provisions and warlike stores. At the departure of the last accounts from Dresden, the Officers of the General Intendance were upon the point of setting out for Leipzig; the Military Administrations were likewise ready to depart.—A great number of Aides-de-camp and Officers have left Dresden, with orders for the different corps stationed in Lower Lusatia, Silesia, and Franconia.—We have no news from Silesia.—A numerous corps d'armee, composed of chosen troops (the 9th division of the Grand Army), are at the present moment concentrating in the Saxon circle of Erzgebirg. Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr, who commands that corps, has just established his head-quarters in the town of Freyberg. This corps d'armee will immediately join the Army of Observation assembling in Franconia, under the orders of Marshal the Duke of Castiglione, the divisions of which lately marched into the ci-devant Principality of Bayreuth.—The Saxon Government has just convoked a new Diet. The Circles have been invited to send their Deputies to that town, where their meeting will take place on the 30th instant. This assembly is to consider of the means to provide for the extraordinary expenses of Government under actual circumstances.

*Dresden, Aug. 15.*—His Majesty the Emperor and King set out to-day, at five in the afternoon, and took the route for Konigstein. Much cavalry, composing part of the 5th corps, to-day passed through our town, under the orders of General Milhaud. Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr has his head-quarters at Pirna.—Count de Narbonne arrived to-day from Prague, before

the Emperor's departure.—The King of Naples arrived the preceding night, and yesterday accompanied his Majesty to the parade.

*Dresden, Aug. 15.*—Since yesterday all the troops in our town and neighbourhood have been in motion; parks of artillery, and convoys of ammunition, have set out for the frontiers; and the Imperial Guard holds itself in readiness to march.—Our town is now protected by a formidable line of defence, which extends from Giesshubert to Stolpe.—The harvest is excellent in all Saxony; large magazines have been established on all sides.—The Austrian Government has ordered all German strangers and others who are at Carlsbad, Toepnitz, and Egra, to immediately withdraw.—The 30th of next month is the day appointed for the meeting of all the Deputies from Saxony. The King has appointed President of that assembly the Councillor of Finances, M. de Carlowitz.

*Altona, Aug. 20.*—The head-quarters of the Prince of Hesse are now at Syek, but every thing announces that he is going to leave them.—Our troops are animated with an excellent spirit.

*Augsburg, Aug. 19.*—General Count de Wrede's head-quarters were, according to the last accounts, at Seimbach, near Braunau; this corps d'armee is to be immediately reinforced by six or eight battalions of the line, which have hitherto remained in garrison.

*Hamburg, Aug. 18.*—Yesterday, at eleven o'clock in the morning, General Count de Hogendorp, Governor of the place, went to the town-hall, where he had assembled the Municipal Corps, the Council of Prefecture, Members of the Chamber of Commerce, Ministers of the different religions, and the most respectable inhabitants. The Governor, after having spoken of the important circumstances in which we now are, addressed a discourse to the Assembly, in which, after having contrasted the odious revolt of the inhabitants of Hamburg with the clemency the Emperor had shewn towards them, added, that he hoped that pardon which they could not have expected, would, in future, produce sentiments more compatible with their real interests, and that submission which subjects owe to their legitimate Sovereign; that he wished to believe that all the functionaries and respectable people would use their influence to propagate and support those sentiments among the people; and that the Ecclesiastics, in particular, would preach this doc-



trine in their temples.—The Governor concluded thus: “The preservation of this place is confided to me; I will answer for it to the Emperor: I will justify the choice with which his Majesty has deigned to honour me: I will render justice—exact justice to all the inhabitants who shall prefer well-founded complaints to me; but woe to those who shall contravene my orders; they shall be arrested and punished with all the rigour of military regulations.”—The assembly appeared to be penetrated with this discourse: it saw the determined intention of the Governor to maintain public tranquillity in the town, and all those present promised to neglect nothing, that the Governor might find in the Hamburgers that submission, without which there exists no guarantee against disorder and anarchy.

*Frontiers of Bavaria, Aug. 15.*—We are assured that the order, in consequence of which the troops encamped at Nymphenbourg were put in march, arrived unexpectedly. It is said that General Wrede’s head-quarters set out yesterday from Schwabingen, near Nymphenbourg, and will be provisionally transferred to Branau.

*Rastadt, Aug. 16.*—The military preparations continue in all the States of the Confederation of the Rhine. They are particularly active in Bavaria, where all the troops and moveable national guards, called *moving Legions*, are in motion.

*Copenhagen, Aug. 16.*—The Governor of the island of Bornholm having learned, that the Captain of the Swedish brig *Ventalitet*, which was cruising between Bornholm and Christiansoe, prevented the Danish ships from reaching the latter port, ordered the Commandant of Christiansoe to demand an explanation on this subject from the Swedish Captain M. de Kronstadt, who replied, that he had orders to stop vessels between those two islands, and take the Danish ships.—The Governor, to maintain communications so necessary with the fortresses of Christiansoe, gave directions for acting against the Swedish brig. In consequence of this, Captain Lieutenant Wolf sailed on the 24th of July, from Christiansoe, with four gun-boats, when a cannonade took place between them and the Swedish brig.—The Swedish Captain sent a boat with a flag of truce, to ask, if war had been declared between Sweden and Denmark? The Lieutenant replied, that the Captain having declared that he would prevent communication between Christiansoe and Bornholm, he had on his

side received orders to re-establish it. The cannonade lasted for some time. The Swedish brig fled, and our gun-boats re-entered Christiansoe.

*Bamberg, Aug. 22.*—The post from Vienna arrives, but we no longer receive that from Bohemia. Several following posts are now wanting. It appears that the Austrian Commanders who are upon the frontiers of the kingdom, have forbidden all communication with the exterior. We know that all strangers, subjects of the Confederation of the Rhine, who were taking the waters of Carlsbad and Toeplitz, in short, who were in Bohemia on any account, have received orders to leave it. We have already seen several of those strangers pass through our town on their return to their homes.—All the corps of the Army of Observation in Bavaria have received orders to advance, and are in march. We are assured that they will take new positions in the Upper Palatinate, and on the Bohemian frontiers.

#### AMERICAN PAPERS.

##### *Official Particulars of the Attack on Hampton.*

*York County, Half-way House, June 28.*

“Sir,—Although I have given you, by two communications, a partial account of the engagement with the enemy at Hampton, on the 25th instant, I will now, having it more in my power, beg leave to communicate to your Excellency a detail of the occurrences of the day.—At an early period of the morning, on the 25th instant, our Mill Creek patrol gave information, that from 30 to 40 British barges, filled with men, were approaching the mouth of Hampton Creek, by the inner channel, from the direction of Newport’s Noose. Our troops were immediately formed on their encampment on the Little England plantation, south-west of, and divided from Hampton by a narrow creek, over which a slight foot bridge had been erected. In a very short time after, our Celey’s patrol reported the landing and approach of a number of the enemy’s troops in our rear. A little after five o’clock, several barges were seen approaching Blackbeard’s Point, the headmost of which commenced a firing of round shot, which was immediately returned from our battery of four long 12-pounders. The enemy, intimidated by the quick and direct fire of our cannon, drew back and sheltered himself behind the



Point, and from thence continued to throw his round 12 and 18-pounders, accompanied by a great number of rockets, charged with combustible matter, which, with a very few exceptions, and those without injurious effect upon our detachment or encampment, either fell short of, or overreached their object.—For the space of three quarters of an hour, or more, during which time an exchange of discharges took place, without the enemy's doing any damage, our infantry troops were posted under cover of a high ditch, in front of our camp. During this period, many rockets and shot fell within our encampment. At this time our rifle company, which on the earliest information of the enemy's approach by land, had been dispatched to conceal themselves in the woods, near the road by which it was supposed the enemy was approaching, commenced a well-directed and destructive fire on the head of the invading columns. Being now well satisfied as to the attack on us from the land side, and discovering, from the timidity of the enemy in his barges, that no landing was intended to be made on our water position, and knowing that our rifle corps, from its great inferiority to the enemy, was in a very critical situation, I marched with the infantry under my command to the point of attack, in order to support it as well as to annoy the enemy in his approach, and prevent his making an attack on our rear, advantageous to his views, and in aid of his intention to surround and cut us off from retreat.—We advanced in columns of platoons, through a lane and an open cornfield, which led from our encampment to the enemy, and to the main and Celey's roads; and when in the field, within 200 yards of the gate opening into the Celey road and a thicket of pines, we were fired upon by the enemy's musketry, from a thick wood at the upper end of a field immediately bordering on the road. Upon this discharge, orders were given to wheel to the left into the line, and march upon the enemy. In this position we had marched not more than fifty yards when the enemy opened upon us two 6-pound field-pieces, loaded with grape and cannister-shot, and his machines filled with rockets of a small size. Upon this sudden, and to our whole detachment, totally unexpected attack with ordnance, I deemed it necessary to wheel again into columns, and gain, if possible, a passage through the gate defile, with a position in the woods immediately behind the ground occupied by the rifle corps,

which kept the enemy in check in that quarter by its deadly discharges, under the direction of Captain Servant, who, with his brave officers and soldiers, acted in a manner worthy of veterans.—At this time Captain Cooper (a most vigilant, brave, and skilful officer), with his brave troop, although much worn down with the fatigue of patrolling and other duties, were actively and closely engaged in annoying the enemy's left flank, and would have been cut off but for his superior judgment. The column was formed with all the celerity which the nature of the ground (a soft and newly-ploughed field), the advantageous situation of the enemy, aided by his sheltered position, and the partly disciplined experience of our troops would admit. During the time occupied by the change of position in our detachment, and its march through the defile, a continued fire on us was kept up by the enemy. On our reaching and passing the road into the wood, the grape-shot from a third field-piece commenced its fire on us, which, together with that from the two former, threw the platoons of our columns into confusion and retreat.—A few of our leading platoons, headed by Major Corbin and myself, wheeled promptly into the wood, and formed on the flanks of our riflemen, under a heavy and continued discharge of the enemy's cannon, musketry, and rockets. The action was now for a short time kept up with warmth and spirit, both on the part of the enemy, and of our riflemen and leading infantry platoons, commanded by Captains Shield and Herndon, with their subalterns in the first division of the battalions. Captains Ashby, Brown, Miller, and Cary, with Captain Goodall, of the United States regiment of artillery, who volunteered on this occasion, commanded the remaining divisions of the detachment, and acted with great courage and coolness.—In this sharp and trying contest, Major Corbin received in his left arm and leg two severe wounds, with a musket ball in the neck of his horse. My efforts, aided by the brave Adjutant Robert Anderson, and Lieutenant John P. Armstead, were directed to rally the rear and retreating platoons of the detachment, which were dispersing in every direction, while a large body of the enemy made an effort to outflank and cut off our retreat. It now became indispensably necessary for all our troops to retire, which they did under a continued but ill-directed fire from the enemy, who pursued for two miles with little loss on our part, while our men, oc-



casionaly stopping at a fence or ditch at every fire, brought down one of the pursuing foe.—Captain Pry with Lieutenants Lively and Jones, and his brave and active matrosses, after slaughtering many of the enemy with his field-pieces, remained on the ground till surrounded, and when the enemy was within 60 or 70 yards of the fort, they spiked their guns, broke through the enemy's rear, and, by swimming a creek, made good their retreat without losing a man, taking with them their carbines, and hiding them in the woods. Too much praise cannot be given to this band of heroes.—From accounts which can be most relied upon, the enemy landed, and had drawn up in battle array, at least 2,500 men. Their loss cannot be less than two hundred, and is believed to be half as many more. Our little force was 349 infantry and rifle, 62 artillery, and 25 cavalry. The loss on our part is seven killed, twelve wounded, one prisoner, and eleven missing, who are believed to be in the neighbourhood with their families.—To give you, Sir, an idea of the savage-like disposition of the enemy, on their getting possession of the neighbourhood, would be a vain attempt. Although Sir Sydney Beckwith assured me that no uneasiness need be felt in relation to the unfortunate Americans, the fact is, that on yesterday there were several dead bodies lying unburied, and the wounded not even assisted into the town, although observed to be crawling through the fields towards a cold and inhospitable protection.—The unfortunate females of Hampton, who could not leave the town, were suffered to be abused in the most shameful manner, not only by them, but the venal savage blacks, who were encouraged in their excesses. They pillaged, and encouraged every act of rapine and murder, killing a poor man of the name of Kirby, who had been lying on his bed at the point of death for more than six weeks, shooting his wife in the hip at the same time, and killing his faithful dog lying under his feet. The murdered Kirby was lying last night weltering in his bed!—I shall return to Hampton this evening or in the morning, with the troops under my command, and such reinforcements as may meet me, where we will endeavour to make another stand. The enemy evacuated the town at three o'clock yesterday morning.—I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.

(Signed) "STA. CRUTCHFIELD.

"His Excellency Governor Barham."

## SPANISH WAR.

LONDON GAZETTE, Aug. 22, 1813.

Downing-street, Aug. 22, 1813.

A Dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received by Earl Bathurst, from Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, dated Lezaca, Aug. 11, 1813.

No particular change has taken place in the position of either of the contending armies on this frontier since I addressed your Lordship on the 4th instant.—I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship, that the enemy's fortified post at Saragoza surrendered, by capitulation, to General Mina, on the 30th ultimo. He has taken there above five hundred prisoners, forty-seven pieces of cannon, a vast quantity of ammunition, arms, clothing, &c. &c.—The last accounts which I have received from Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck are of the 1st instant; he was then in the neighbourhood of Terragona—I enclose a return of killed and wounded, who were not included in the returns transmitted in my dispatches to your Lordship of the 1st and 4th instant.

*Supplementary Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of his Excellency Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K. G. from the 30th of July to the 1st August, 1813, inclusive.*

14th Light Dragoons. 1 horse killed; 1 rank and file missing.—1st Hussars, King's German Legion. 1 Lieutenant, 2 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.—3d or Buffs, 1st Batt. 1 Captain, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1 drummer, 24 rank and file, wounded.—31st Foot, 2d Batt. 2 rank and file killed; 1 Captain, 1 Ensign, 33 rank and file, wounded.—45th Foot, 1st Batt. 1 Lieutenant, 7 rank and file, wounded.—57th Foot, 1st Batt. 3 rank and file killed; 2 serjeants, 19 rank and file, wounded.—60th Foot, 5th Batt. 1 rank and file killed; 1 Staff, 3 serjeants, 11 rank and file, wounded.—66th Foot, 2d Batt. 1 Major, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 19 rank and file, wounded.—74th Foot. 1 Captain, 1 serjeant, 5 rank and file, killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 35 rank and file, wounded.—88th Foot, 1st Batt. 3 rank and file wounded.—92 Foot, 1st Batt. 2 rank and file killed; 4 rank and file missing.

Total British Loss—2 Captains, 1 serjeant, 16 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 3 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 1 Staff, 8 serjeants, 1 drummer, 153 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded; 6 rank and file missing.

*British Officers killed, 30th July.*

3d or Buffs. Capt. Walsh.—74th Foot. Capt. Whitting.

*British Officers wounded, 30th July.*

1st Hussars, King's German Legion. Lient. Itten, slightly.—3d or Buffs. Lient. Colclough, ditto.—31st Foot, 2d Batt. Capt. Girdlestone.



Ensign William Smith, severely.—45th Foot. Lieut. Humfrey, ditto.—66th Foot, 2d Batt. Major Dodgin, slightly; Capt. Goldie (Major), Lieut. Hickin, severely; Lieut. Dobbin, slightly.—74th Foot. Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. P. Trench, ditto; Capt. Moore (Major), Lieut. Pattison, Lieut. Duncomb, severely; Lieut. Tew, slightly.

1st August.

60th Foot. 5th Batt. Adj. Kent, slightly.

LONDON GAZETTE, Aug. 31.

Downing-Street, Aug. 29, 1813.—A Dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has this day been received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, dated Lezaca, 18th August, 1813:

The enemy's detachment under General Paris, which had remained at Jaca since it retired from the Ebro, retired again from that place into France on the night of the 11th. A garrison of 800 men has been left in Jaca.—No movement has been made by the allied troops, nor any of consequence by the enemy, since my last report.—I have no recent accounts from Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck.—I learn from General Mina, that Durroca surrendered on the 11th instant.

## GOTTENBURGH MAILS.

### BULLETINS OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

#### FIRST BULLETIN.

Head-quarters at Oranienburg, Aug. 13.

His Royal Highness the Crown Prince arrived here yesterday, and has fixed his head-quarters at this place.—The united army of Northern Germany, of which his Royal Highness has the command, occupies the following position:—A part of the 4th Prussian corps d'armee, which forms the reserve, under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Count Tauenzien, has its head-quarters at Muncheberg, and stretches its right wing towards Berlin.—The 4th Prussian corps d'armee, under Lieut.-Gen Von Bulow, has its head-quarters at Berlin, and in conjunction with Count Tauenzien's corps, forms the left wing of the allied army.—The Swedish army, commanded by Field-Marshal Count Von Stedingh, is assembling in the vicinity of Oranienburg, with its head near Spandau. The head-quarters are here. The first Swedish division is under the command of Lieutenant-General Skioldebrand, and the second under that of

Major-General Baron Posse. This last division, together with a separate brigade detached from the third division, forms a corps commanded by Lieut.-General Baron Sandels. The whole Swedish force is in the centre of the Allied Army. The right wing consists of Russian troops, under the orders of Lieut.-General Baron Winzingerode, whose head-quarters are at Brandenburg. Lieut.-General Count Woronzow's corps belongs to this wing, with its head-quarters at Plaue.—A Prussian corps, under Major-Gen. Herschfeldt, is in front of Magdeburg.—It is connected by its left wing with the Russian army, and by its right with the corps of observation on the Lower Elbe, under Lieut.-Gen. Count Wallmoden. Its head-quarters are at Schweren, and its advanced posts reach from Lenzen to Dassau, and the middle towards Lubeck. Lieut.-General Baron Von Vegesack belongs to this corps d'armee; he has under his command 3,000 Swedish troops, 3,000 Prussians, and 3,000 Mecklenburghers.—Separate corps belonging to Count Tauenzien's army blockade Gustrin and Stettin.—Major-General Gibbs has landed at Stralsund with a corps of 3,000 English troops.—General Baron Aldercreutz is at the head of the General Staff of the United Army of the North of Germany, and has under him the Major-General Baron Tarvast, and Count Gustav Lowenbjein, as Adjutant-General, to receive and forward orders.—The army is so disposed, that within a march and a half, upwards of 80,000 men can be in the line.

—Whilst his Royal Highness on the 1st inst. in the forenoon was reviewing the troops, which are blockading Stettin, and causing them to manœuvre, and at the same time to threaten the fortress works, a howitzer was pointed at his Royal Highness; the grenade fell thirty paces behind him, and burst. His Royal Highness, who discovered some French soldiers creeping forwards before the outer-works, and whom the Cossacks, after the shot having taken place from the fortress, were on the point of attacking, caused the French Commandant to be called to him, and who accordingly appeared before his Royal Highness, accompanied by a Commissary at War. The Crown Prince mildly stated to him, that the Commanding Officer in Fort Prussia had broken the truce, and fired on his Royal Highness's escort, and added, "I might make you all prisoners of war, were I to command the cavalry to attack you, and you could not defend yourselves,



being without arms. The Officer made excuses, and expressed his sorrow for the accident. After his Royal Highness having conversed with him for a short time, he retired. The French soldiers expressed their hearty wishes for the restoration of peace, and to see an end put to the calamities of war. To judge from the preparations of the Allies at Stettin, it is to be expected that the fortress will be stormed on the conclusion of the armistice. By the zeal and industry of those officers who have the charge of supplying the army with provisions, it has not as yet suffered any deficiency. The number of sick is very trifling.

*Second Bulletin of the Combined Army of the North of Germany.*

*Head-quarters, Potsdam, Aug. 16.*

The Prince Royal removed his head-quarters to this city last night.—The army is concentrating.—At the expiration of unavailing negotiations entered upon at Prague, the Armistice was denounced on the 10th by the Allies, so that hostilities may be renewed to-morrow. On the 11th, at one in the morning, Count Metternich delivered to the Count de Naubonne, at Prague, the Declaration of War by Austria against France.—[Here follows the Proclamation of the Prince Royal to the Combined Army.]

*Third Bulletin of the Combined Army of the North of Germany.*

*Head-quarters, Charlottenburgh, Aug. 18.*

The Prince Royal left Potsdam at three o'clock yesterday morning, and transferred his head-quarters to this place.—Repeated advices have been received, that the enemy's troops were assembling in force at Bayreuth and in the direction of Trebbin, to make a push on Berlin. His Royal Highness concentrated the combined army between that capital and Spandau. Nearly 90,000 combatants have arrived in that position since yesterday evening. Some corps have marched 10 German miles in 56 hours.—Lieut.-Gen. Baron de Winzingerode has made a reconnoissance on the right with 8 or 9,000 cavalry. He pushed forward as far as Wittenberg and Juterbock, on the left flank of the enemy, and made some

prisoners, two of whom are Captains. The Bavarian Colonel Count de Sessel has been taken, with some cavalry. Lieut. de Vins, of the regiment of Hussars of Pomerania, attacked the enemy at Zesch, and took 52 men and 21 remount horses belonging to a regiment of Hesse Darmstadt cavalry.—The enemy, as far as it is yet known, has not passed the frontier, except with reconnoitring parties.—The French General of Division de Jomini, Chief of the Staff of the army commanded by the Prince of Moskwa, came over on the 15th to the Allies, and, passing through the army of General Blucher, proceeded to the Russian head-quarters. He has confirmed the intelligence of the Emperor Napoleon's project to attack the army covering Berlin.—General Blucher occupied Breslau on the 14th.

*Copy of a Letter from the General in Chief, Barclay de Tolly, to the Prince of Neufchatel.*

*Reichenbach, 27th July (Aug. 8), 1813.*

"Sir, the Major-General of the French Armies,—The negotiations opened at Prague, for the re-establishment of peace between the Allied Courts and France, not having led to the object proposed by them, I am ordered to denounce the Armistice concluded at Pleiswitz on the 23d of May (June 4), and prolonged at Neumarkt on the 14th (26th) July. In conformity to the stipulations of the Convention, I commission the      to carry this Declaration to the head-quarters of the French army; and also to announce, that hostilities will, in consequence, commence on the 5th (17th) of August, on the part of the Russian, Prussian, and Swedish armies. I regret exceedingly that circumstances impose upon me the fulfilment of so painful a duty towards your Serene Highness; but I nevertheless seize this opportunity of renewing to you the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) BARCLAY DE TOLLY.

PRUSSIAN EDICT FOR THE LEVY-EN-MASSE, &c. &c.

[From the Berlin Gazette of July 31.]

We, Frederick William, by the Grace of God, King of Prussia, &c.—Beholding with satisfaction the perseverance and  
(To be continued.)